

"These nuts were gathered from the best oil-producing district in Szechwan Province. The trees are quite large, sometimes attaining a height of approximately 30 or more feet and a diameter of from 15 to 20 inches. The branches are spreading, the leaves are rather large, smooth, and more or less heart shaped. The tree thrives in many parts of China, but does best in the upper Yangtze Valley, and in some portions of the southern part of the country. The tree grew wild a few years back, when attempts were made to cultivate it. When cultivated, the kernels are planted in garden beds something like the nurseries in this country, and when the young plants become a foot and a half high, they are transplanted into a favorable location and soil about 20 feet apart each way, and the soil is kept well stirred between them until the trees come into bearing. Under favorable conditions the tree begins to bear at about three years, but in ordinary cases about four years are necessary to bring fruit." (*Young.*)

36609. *RUBUS* sp.

Raspberry.

From New York. Presented by Dr. Ira Ulman. Received November 18, 1913.

"This plant resulted from a series of crosses of every sort of promising berry, both of European and domestic variety, I could obtain from abroad, some 212 (if my memory serves me rightly), the remarkable feature of which is that in flavor it partakes of the *Rubus idaeus* quality, in growth characteristics totally unlike any sort I know of. The canes in spring grow 3 to 4 feet and come into full fruit June 15, which of itself is an unusual feature, on laterals quite like other sorts. There is a very heavy crop till August, then these canes begin to wither; meanwhile, terminal buds start, as do new canes. These grow up straight 6 feet or more, and now on the terminal of the cane flowers from 50 to 125 in number appear, and from this on to frost these canes are covered with buds, blossoms, and unripe fruit. Frost finds them covered as above described, and literally thousands are frozen. The plants sucker so freely that I have counted 50 to one plant." (*Ulman.*)

36610 to 36616.

From Dodoma, German East Africa. Presented by Mr. W. Sperling, Kaiserliche Bezirksamtman. Received November 13, 1913.

36610 to 36615. *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L.

Sorghum.

(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

36610. "*Utwasimba*. Stems without sugar; grain suitable for making native beer and meal." (*Sperling.*)

"(C. I. 550.) Apparently a pink kafir with a rather slender 8-inch head, small pink seeds, and short black glumes." (*C. R. Ball.*)

36611. "*Ganvairi*. Stems give sugar; grain mostly used for native beer." (*Sperling.*)

"(C. I. 551.) A rather loose 10-inch head similar to *Planter* sorgo, but with medium-large, somewhat flattened white seeds and short brown glumes." (*C. R. Ball.*)

36612. "*Ndagumo*. Stems contain sugar; grain used in making meal and beer. Can also be eaten in a raw condition." (*Sperling.*)

"(C. I. 551.) A very compact oval-oblong pendent head with small yellowish-white seeds and short brownish-to-black glumes." (*C. R. Ball.*)

36613. "*Lugugu*. Edible stems; grain makes very good meal." (*Sperling.*)

"(C. I. 553.) Variety *roxburghii*. The typical lax panicle with open, yellow glumes and small yellowish white oval seeds." (*C. R. Ball.*)